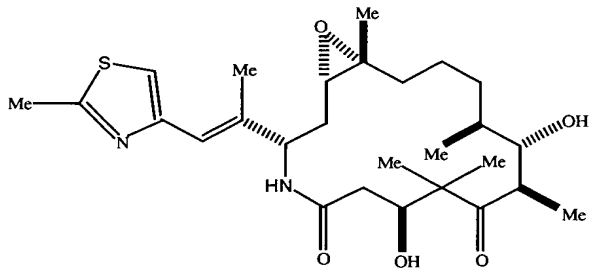
We claim:

1. A method for treating cancer or other proliferative diseases in a mammal, comprising:

a) preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising an active ingredient and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients or diluents thereof; wherein the active ingredient comprises an effective amount of a crystalline material of an epothilone analog represented by formula I:



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wherein the crystalline material is Form A and optionally Form B;

and

b) administrating the pharmaceutical composition to the mammal;

wherein the Form A is characterized by:

i) unit cell parameters approximately equal to the following:

Cell dimensions	a = 14.152(6) Å
	b = 30.72(2) Å
	c = 6.212(3) Å
	Volume = 2701(4) A^3
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$
	Orthorhombic
Molecules/unit cell	4
Density (calculated) (g/cm^3)	1.247
Melting point	182-185°C (decomposition); and

characteristic peaks in the powder x-ray diffraction pattern at values of two theta (CuKα λ=1.5406 Å at 22°C): 5.69, 6.76, 8.38, 11.43, 12.74, 13.62, 14.35, 15.09, 15.66, 16.43, 17.16, 17.66, 18.31, 19.03, 19.54, 20.57, 21.06, 21.29, 22.31, 23.02, 23.66, 24.18, 14.98, 25.50, 26.23, 26.23, 26.46, 27.59, 28.89, 29.58, 30.32, 31.08 and 31.52; and/or

ii) a powder x-ray diffraction substantially as shown in FIG. 1 and a Raman spectrum substantially as shown in FIG. 5; and/or

iii) a solubility in water of 0.1254, a solubility in a 3% aqueous solution of polysorbate 80 of 0.2511, a melting point with decomposition between 182-185°C and a heat of solution of 20.6 kJ/mol;

and

wherein the Form B, if present, is characterized by:

i) unit cell parameters approximately equal to the following:

Cell dimensions	a = 16.675 (2) Å
	b = 28.083(4) Å
	c = 6.054(1) Å
	Volume = 2835(1) A^3
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$
	Orthorhombic
Molecules/unit cell	4
Density (calculated) (g/cm^3)	1.187
Melting point	191-199°C decomposition; and

characteristic peaks in the powder x-ray diffraction pattern at values of two theta (CuKα λ=1.5406 Å at 22°C): 6.17, 10.72, 12.33, 14.17, 14.93, 15.88, 16.17, 17.11, 17.98, 19.01, 19.61, 20.38, 21.55, 21.73, 22.48, 23.34, 23.93, 24.78, 25.15, 25.90, 26.63, 27.59, 28.66, 29.55, 30.49 and 31.22; and/or

ii) a powder x-ray diffraction substantially as shown in FIG. 2 and a Raman spectrum substantially as shown in FIG. 6; and/or

iii) a solubility in water of 0.1907, a solubility in a 3% aqueous solution of polysorbate 80 of 0.5799, a melting point with decomposition between 191-199 °C and a heat of solution of 9.86 kJ/mol.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein the Form A is characterized by:

unit cell parameters approximately equal to the following:

Cell dimensions	a = 14.152(6) Å
	b = 30.72(2) Å
	c = 6.212(3) Å

	Volume = 2701(4) A^3
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$
	Orthorhombic
Molecules/unit cell	4
Density (calculated) (g/cm^3)	1.247
Melting point	182-185°C (decomposition); and

characteristic peaks in the powder x-ray diffraction pattern at values of two theta (CuKα λ=1.5406 Å at 22°C): 5.69, 6.76, 8.38, 11.43, 12.74, 13.62, 14.35, 15.09, 15.66, 16.43, 17.16, 17.66, 18.31, 19.03, 19.54, 20.57, 21.06, 21.29, 22.31, 23.02, 23.66, 24.18, 14.98, 25.50, 26.23, 26.23, 26.46, 27.59, 28.89, 29.58, 30.32, 31.08 and 31.52.

3. The method according to claim 1 wherein the Form A is characterized by: a powder x-ray diffraction substantially as shown in FIG. 1 and a Raman spectrum substantially as shown in FIG. 5.

4. The method according to claim 1 wherein the Form A is characterized by: a solubility in water of 0.1254, a solubility in a 3% aqueous solution of polysorbate 80 of 0.2511, a melting point with decomposition between 182-185°C and a heat of solution of 20.6 kJ/mol.

5. The method according to claim 1 wherein the mammal is a human.

6. The method according to claim 5 wherein the effective amount is in the range of from about 0.05 to about 200 mg/kg/day.

7. The method according to claim 1 wherein the cancer is breast cancer or lung cancer.

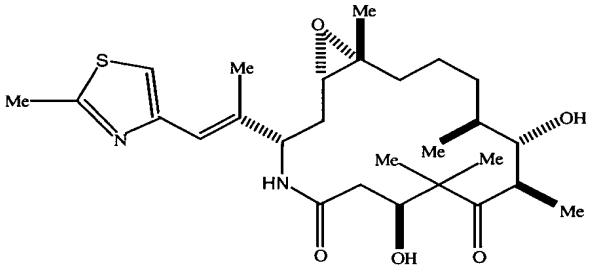
8. The method according to claim 1 wherein the pharmaceutical composition is administered parenterally.

9. The method according to claim 1 wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises the Form A and the Form B.

10. The method according to claim 9 wherein the mammal is a human and the effective amount is in the range of from about 0.05 to about 200 mg/kg/day.

11. The method according to claim 9 wherein the cancer is breast cancer or lung cancer.

12. A method for treating cancer or other proliferative diseases in a mammal, comprising:
a) preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising an active ingredient and one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients or diluents thereof; wherein the active ingredient comprises an effective amount of a crystalline material of an epothilone analog represented by formula I:



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wherein the crystalline material is Form B and optionally Form A; and
b) administrating the pharmaceutical composition to the mammal;
wherein the Form A, if present, is characterized by:

i) unit cell parameters approximately equal to the following:

Cell dimensions	a = 14.152(6) Å
	b = 30.72(2) Å
	c = 6.212(3) Å
	Volume = 2701(4) A^3
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$
	Orthorhombic
Molecules/unit cell	4
Density (calculated) (g/cm^3)	1.247
Melting point	182-185°C (decomposition); and

characteristic peaks in the powder x-ray diffraction pattern at values of two theta (CuKα λ=1.5406 Å at 22°C): 5.69, 6.76, 8.38, 11.43, 12.74, 13.62, 14.35, 15.09, 15.66, 16.43, 17.16, 17.66, 18.31, 19.03, 19.54, 20.57, 21.06, 21.29, 22.31, 23.02,

23.66, 24.18, 14.98, 25.50, 26.23, 26.23, 26.46, 27.59, 28.89, 29.58, 30.32, 31.08 and 31.52; and/or

ii) a powder x-ray diffraction substantially as shown in FIG. 1 and a Raman spectrum substantially as shown in FIG. 5; and/or

iii) a solubility in water of 0.1254, a solubility in a 3% aqueous solution of polysorbate 80 of 0.2511, a melting point with decomposition between 182-185°C and a heat of solution of 20.6 kJ/mol;

and

wherein the Form B is characterized by:

i) unit cell parameters approximately equal to the following:

Cell dimensions	a = 16.675 (2) Å
	b = 28.083(4) Å
	c = 6.054(1) Å
	Volume = 2835(1) A^3
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$
	Orthorhombic
Molecules/unit cell	4
Density (calculated) (g/cm^3)	1.187
Melting point	191-199°C decomposition; and

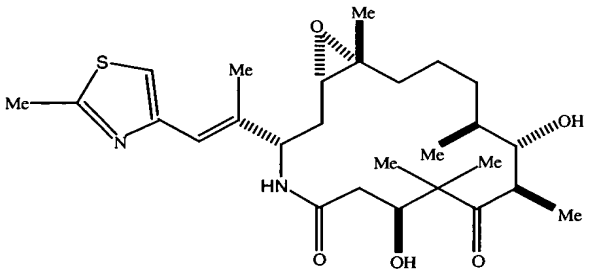
characteristic peaks in the powder x-ray diffraction pattern at values of two theta (CuKα λ=1.5406 Å at 22°C): 6.17, 10.72, 12.33, 14.17, 14.93, 15.88, 16.17, 17.11, 17.98, 19.01, 19.61, 20.38, 21.55, 21.73, 22.48, 23.34, 23.93, 24.78, 25.15, 25.90, 26.63, 27.59, 28.66, 29.55, 30.49 and 31.22; and/or

ii) a powder x-ray diffraction substantially as shown in FIG. 2 and a Raman spectrum substantially as shown in FIG. 6; and/or

iii) a solubility in water of 0.1907, a solubility in a 3% aqueous solution of polysorbate 80 of 0.5799, a melting point with decomposition between 191-199 °C and a heat of solution of 9.86 kJ/mol.

13. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising: mixing an active ingredient with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients or diluents thereof;

wherein the active ingredient comprises an effective amount of a crystalline material of an epothilone analog represented by formula I:



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wherein the crystalline material is Form A and optionally Form B:

wherein the Form A is characterized by:

i) unit cell parameters approximately equal to the following:

Cell dimensions	a = 14.152(6) Å
	b = 30.72(2) Å
	c = 6.212(3) Å
	Volume = 2701(4) A^3
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$
	Orthorhombic
Molecules/unit cell	4
Density (calculated) (g/cm^3)	1.247
Melting point	182-185°C (decomposition); and

characteristic peaks in the powder x-ray diffraction pattern at values of two theta (CuKα λ=1.5406 Å at 22°C): 5.69, 6.76, 8.38, 11.43, 12.74, 13.62, 14.35, 15.09, 15.66, 16.43, 17.16, 17.66, 18.31, 19.03, 19.54, 20.57, 21.06, 21.29, 22.31, 23.02, 23.66, 24.18, 14.98, 25.50, 26.23, 26.23, 26.46, 27.59, 28.89, 29.58, 30.32, 31.08 and 31.52;

ii) a powder x-ray diffraction substantially as shown in FIG. 1 and a Raman spectrum substantially as shown in FIG. 5; or

iii) a solubility in water of 0.1254, a solubility in a 3% aqueous solution of polysorbate 80 of 0.2511, a melting point with decomposition between 182-185°C and a heat of solution of 20.6 kJ/mol;

and

wherein Form B, if present, is characterized by:

i) unit cell parameters approximately equal to the following:

Cell dimensions	a = 16.675 (2) Å
	b = 28.083(4) Å
	c = 6.054(1) Å
	Volume = 2835(1) A^3
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$
	Orthorhombic
Molecules/unit cell	4
Density (calculated) (g/cm^3)	1.187
Melting point	191-199°C decomposition; and

characteristic peaks in the powder x-ray diffraction pattern at values of two theta (CuKα λ=1.5406 Å at 22°C): 6.17, 10.72, 12.33, 14.17, 14.93, 15.88, 16.17, 17.11, 17.98, 19.01, 19.61, 20.38, 21.55, 21.73, 22.48, 23.34, 23.93, 24.78, 25.15, 25.90, 26.63, 27.59, 28.66, 29.55, 30.49 and 31.22;

ii) a powder x-ray diffraction substantially as shown in FIG. 2 and a Raman spectrum substantially as shown in FIG. 6; or

iii) a solubility in water of 0.1907, a solubility in a 3% aqueous solution of polysorbate 80 of 0.5799, a melting point with decomposition between 191-199 °C and a heat of solution of 9.86 kJ/mol.

14. The process according to claim 13 wherein the Form A is characterized by:

unit cell parameters approximately equal to the following:

Cell dimensions	a = 14.152(6) Å
	b = 30.72(2) Å
	c = 6.212(3) Å
	Volume = 2701(4) A^3
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$
	Orthorhombic
Molecules/unit cell	4
Density (calculated) (g/cm^3)	1.247
Melting point	182-185°C (decomposition); and

characteristic peaks in the powder x-ray diffraction pattern at values of two theta (CuKα λ=1.5406 Å at 22°C): 5.69, 6.76, 8.38, 11.43, 12.74, 13.62, 14.35, 15.09, 15.66, 16.43, 17.16, 17.66, 18.31, 19.03, 19.54, 20.57, 21.06, 21.29, 22.31, 23.02, 23.66, 24.18, 14.98, 25.50, 26.23, 26.23, 26.46, 27.59, 28.89, 29.58, 30.32, 31.08 and 31.52.

15. The process according to claim 13 wherein the Form A is characterized by: a powder x-ray diffraction substantially as shown in FIG. 1 and a Raman spectrum substantially as shown in FIG. 5.

16. The process according to claim 13 wherein the Form A is characterized by: a solubility in water of 0.1254, a solubility in a 3% aqueous solution of polysorbate 80 of 0.2511, a melting point with decomposition between 182-185°C and a heat of solution of 20.6 kJ/mol.

17. The process according to claim 13 wherein the pharmaceutical composition comprises the Form A and the Form B.

18. The process according to claim 17 wherein the Form B is characterized by:
unit cell parameters approximately equal to the following:

Cell dimensions	a = 16.675 (2) Å
	b = 28.083(4) Å
	c = 6.054(1) Å
	Volume = 2835(1) A^3
Space group	$P2_12_12_1$
	Orthorhombic
Molecules/unit cell	4
Density (calculated) (g/cm^3)	1.187
Melting point	191-199°C decomposition; and

characteristic peaks in the powder x-ray diffraction pattern at values of two theta (CuKα λ=1.5406 Å at 22°C): 6.17, 10.72, 12.33, 14.17, 14.93, 15.88, 16.17, 17.11, 17.98, 19.01, 19.61, 20.38, 21.55, 21.73, 22.48, 23.34, 23.93, 24.78, 25.15, 25.90, 26.63, 27.59, 28.66, 29.55, 30.49 and 31.22.

19. The process according to claim 17 wherein the Form B is characterized by: a powder x-ray diffraction substantially as shown in FIG. 2 and a Raman spectrum substantially as shown in FIG. 6.

20. The process according to claim 17 wherein the Form B is characterized by: a solubility in water of 0.1907, a solubility in a 3% aqueous solution of polysorbate 80 of 0.5799, a melting point with decomposition between 191-199 °C and a heat of solution of 9.86 kJ/mol.